all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 4519.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

APOLLO EXPLORATION AWARD ACT OF 1999

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2572) to direct the Administrator of NASA to design and present an award to the Apollo astronauts.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2572

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Apollo Exploration Award Act of 1999''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 20, 1969, Neil A. Armstrong and Edwin E. ''Buzz'' Aldrin Jr., became the first humans to set foot on another celestial body, during the Apollo 11 mission, accompanied in lunar orbit by Michael Collins.

(2) Between 1969 and 1972, ten other Americans courageously completed the first human exploration of the lunar surface, accompanied by five command module pilots:

(A) Apollo 12—Charles J. ''Pete'' Conrad Jr., Alan L. Bean, and Richard F. Gordon Jr.

(B) Apollo 14—Alan B. Shepard Jr., Edgar D. Mitchell, and Stuart A. Roosa.

(C) Apollo 15—David R. Scott, James B. Irwin, and Alfred M. Worden.

(D) Apollo 16—John W. Young, Charles M. Duke Jr., and Thomas K. Mattingly II.

(E) Apollo 17—Eugene A. Cernan, Ronald E. Evans, and Harrison H. Schmitt.

(3) In April 1970, James A. Lovell Jr., John L. Swigert Jr., and Fred W. Haise Jr., valiantly made a safe return from the Moon on the Apollo 13 mission, after their command module was disabled by an explosion.

(4) The enormous successes of the Apollo lunar landing missions were only possible due to the pioneering work of the previous Apollo missions, which performed critical testing of the spacecraft and methods, and conducted the first human travel to the Moon:

(A) Apollo 7—Walter M. Schirra Jr., Donn F. Eisele, and R. Walter Cunningham.

(B) Apollo 8—Frank Borman, James A. Lovell Jr., and William A. Anders.

(C) Apollo 9—James A. McDivitt, David R. Scott, and Russell L. Schweickart.

(D) Apollo 10—Thomas P. Stafford, John W. Young, and Eugene A. Cernan.

(5) In January 1967, astronauts Virgil I. Grissom, Edward H. White, and Roger B. Chaffee lost their lives in a tragic fire in the command module while testing the spacecraft which would have carried them on the first manned Apollo mission.

(6) Since the time of the Apollo program, the program's astronauts have promoted space exploration and human endeavor by sharing their experiences with the American people and the world, stimulating the imagination and the belief that any goal can be achieved.

(7) Sadly, astronauts John L. Swigert Jr., Donn F. Eisele, Ronald E. Evans, James B. Irwin, Stuart A. Roosa, Alan B. Shepard Jr., and Charles J. ''Pete'' Conrad Jr., have died since completing their missions.

SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the American people should provide a fitting and tangible tribute to each of the astronauts of the Apollo program, to recognize and commemorate their bravery, substantial scientific and technical accomplishments, and unique contributions to American and world history.

SEC. 4. APOLLO EXPLORATION AWARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the ''Administrator'') shall design and present an appropriate award, to be named the ''Apollo Exploration Award'', commemorating the accomplishments of the astronauts who flew in the Apollo program.

(b) DESIGN.—The Administrator shall ensure that the Apollo Exploration Award shall have the following characteristics:

(1) A lunar rock sample shall be the central feature of the award.

(2) The design of the award shall permit free access to and removal of the lunar sample by the award recipient.

(c) PRESENTATION.—The Administrator shall present one award created under this Act to each of the following Apollo astronauts, or if such person is deceased, to his closest living family member or heir (as determined by the Administrator):

(1) Buzz Aldrin (formerly known as Edwin E. Aldrin Jr.) of Apollo 11.
(2) William A. Anders of Apollo 8.
(3) Neil A. Armstrong of Apollo 11.
(4) Alan L. Bean of Apollo 12.
(5) Frank Borman of Apollo 8.
(6) Eugene A. Cernan of Apollo 10 and Apollo 17.
(7) Roger B. Chafee of Apollo 1.
(8) Michael Collins of Apollo 11.
(9) Charles J. ''Pete'' Conrad Jr. of Apollo 12.
(10) R. Walter Cunningham of Apollo 7.
(11) Charles M. Duke Jr. of Apollo 16.
(12) Donn F. Eisele of Apollo 7.
(13) Ronald E. Evans of Apollo 17.
(14) Richard F. Gordon Jr. of Apollo 12.
(15) Virgil I. Grissom of Apollo 1.
(16) Fred W. Haise Jr. of Apollo 13.
(17) James B. Irwin of Apollo 15.
(18) James A. Lovell Jr. of Apollo 8 and Apollo 13.
(19) Thomas K. Mattingly II of Apollo 16.
(20) James A. McDivitt of Apollo 9.
(21) Edgar D. Mitchell of Apollo 14.
(22) Stuart A. Roosa of Apollo 14.
(23) Walter M. Schirra Jr. of Apollo 7.
(24) Harrison H. Schmitt of Apollo 17.
(25) Russell L. Schweickart of Apollo 9.
(26) David R. Scott of Apollo 9 and Apollo 15.
(27) Alan B. Shepard Jr. of Apollo 14.
(28) Thomas P. Stafford of Apollo 10.
(29) John L. Swigert Jr. of Apollo 13.
(30) Edward H. White of Apollo 1.
(31) Alfred M. Worden of Apollo 15.
(32) John W. Young of Apollo 10 and Apollo 16.

SEC. 5. PROHIBITION ON PROFIT.

No person may use an award presented under this Act for monetary gain or profit.

SEC. 6. TRANSFER OF AWARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, ownership interest in an award presented under this Act may not be—

(1) sold, traded, bartered, or exchanged for anything of value; or

(2) otherwise transferred, other than to a family member of the original recipient of the award or by inheritance.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY.—The prohibition in subsection (a) does not apply to a transfer to a museum or nonprofit organization for the purpose of public display.

(c) REVERSION.—Ownership of an award presented under this Act reverts to the Administrator if—

(1) no person inherits the award after the death of its owner; or

(2) the award is not being displayed publicly under subsection (b).

SEC. 7. RECALL OF LUNAR MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator may recall a lunar sample contained in an award presented under this Act if the Administrator determines that the particular lunar sample is required for scientific purposes.

(b) PROMPT RETURN.—The Administrator shall promptly return a lunar sample recalled under subsection (a) to its owner when such sample is no longer required for scientific purposes.

(c) REPLACEMENT.—The Administrator may replace a lunar sample recalled under subsection (a) with a substantially equivalent lunar sample if the Administrator determines that such recalled lunar sample will not be promptly returned in its entirety and without substantial degradation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2572.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleague the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) for sponsoring this bill, which he introduced on the 30th anniversary of the Apollo 11 landing on the moon last year.

The enormous success of the Apollo program clearly stands as a watershed event in American history and one of man's greatest scientific achievements. The Apollo Exploration Award Act provides a fitting and tangible tribute to each of the astronauts who dedicated themselves and risked their lives for the Apollo program.

□ 1130

It recognizes and commemorates their bravery, substantial scientific and technical achievements, and unique contributions to American and world history.

I would like to note that these tremendous accomplishments were only possible due to the ingenuity, diligence, and determination of the men and women of NASA and the aerospace community who made the Apollo program a success. I only wish it were possible to recognize each and every one of

these men and women for their contributions to the program as well.

Since the time of the Apollo program, the astronauts have promoted space exploration and scientific excellence by sharing their experiences with the American people and the world, stimulating the imagination and the belief that any goal can be achieved. I believe these contributions need to be recognized.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to speak in support of H.R. 2572, the Apollo Exploration Award Act. I think the chairman has done a very good job of ushering this bill to this stage and of explaining the bill here, so I will be rather brief.

I think the bill recognizes a very important chapter in our Nation's space program, the Apollo Moon landing project that we were all so very proud of. And it honors the contributions of those very brave space explorers, the Apollo astronauts, who helped humanity to achieve the dream of finally setting foot on the Moon.

It is hard to believe that more than 3 decades have passed since Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin first stepped out onto the lunar surface while Mike Collins orbited overhead.

Their accomplishments and those of the Apollo astronauts who followed them made all of us proud to be Americans. And so it is fitting that we honor them with this award.

It is also fitting that we honor the brave astronauts who preceded them in the missions that helped prepare for that first Moon landing. In that process we especially need to remember the three heroes, Virgil ''Gus'' Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee, who lost their lives in the tragic Apollo 1 fire back in 1967. They made the ultimate sacrifice to help push back the frontier, and I am glad that this bill recognizes their contributions.

Mr. Speaker, some day in the not-too-distant future I expect that we will go back to the Moon; and I believe we will ultimately go further, to Mars and beyond. When we do, we will be building on the accomplishments of not only the brave astronauts that we honor in this piece of legislation but also on the efforts of all of the thousands and thousands of men and women who worked on the Apollo project. Their contributions, large and small, all helped make Apollo a success.

While we cannot honor each of them by name, I hope that they take pride in what they accomplished and know that we salute them.

Mr. Speaker, back several Congresses ago, as a matter of fact in the 103rd Congress, I introduced and passed through the House a concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 261. It was a resolution to honor the lunar astronauts and to increase their military rank, not to increase their pay nor their retirement but simply to increase their rank. We sent it over to the Senate and the Senate reduced it to saying they would be called Honorable from here on and did nothing for them along the line of their rank. I think we missed a chance to show them greater courtesy and greater honor, and many of them talked to me, that many of them really and truly wanted. H.R. 2572 is a way also for us to say thank you to these astronauts who helped lead us to the Moon.

I urge my colleagues to vote to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2572.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), who is the author of this bill.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. ROHRABACHER), the subcommittee chairman, for bringing this bill to the floor and also Speaker HASTERT, who, when he chaired the subcommittee on oversight, held a number of hearings to try to promote an increasing awareness of our space program and try to rekindle the national interest; and also the cosponsors of this bill, particularly the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON), the principal cosponsor, and the 33 other cosponsors, including many Democrats, all of whom join with me today to provide a historic recognition of the accomplishments of the Apollo program on its 30th anniversary. In doing so we hope to recapture some of the vision and excitement of the space program for Americans as we enter the 21st century.

We are currently in the midst of observing the 30th anniversary. I introduced this bill on July 20, 1999, on the anniversary of the first lunar landing. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that the landing was one of the most significant events in human history. The Apollo program not only was and still is one of the most significant technological accomplishments but also marked the first time that mankind left the planet Earth to explore another celestial body.

The Apollo program demonstrated that it is possible for Americans to accomplish anything if they have a dream and a vision to work and to make it come true. As astronaut Walt Cunningham said, ''Today we fail not because of our inability to do something, we fail today because of our unwillingness to tackle it in the first place. We are unwilling to take a chance, stick our neck out and go and do some of these things.''

The Apollo astronauts have continued to stand as living monuments to that drive and vision. Many of today's adults were not even born at the time of the Apollo landing, even though they and their children hold the potential to be the generation that first sets foot on Mars. The vision is still a living vision, however, because it is rekindled by the Apollo astronauts who continue to bear witness to the possibility of making even seemingly outlandish dreams into reality.

We recently had sad reminders of just how precious these men are. Apollo 12 astronaut Pete Conrad was laid to rest last year in Arlington National Cemetery. Four of the 12 men to have set foot on the Moon have now passed away. A total of seven of the Apollo astronauts are no longer with us. Just outside this Chamber stands one of the newest additions to Statuary Hall, a statue of Apollo 13 astronaut Jack Swigert of Colorado, who was elected to the House but never was able to serve.

In my view, there would be no better recognition for these heroes nor better way to rekindle the accomplishments of Apollo in the public imagination than this award. The only fitting commemoration for those who have touched the Moon or made that great achievement possible could be a piece of the Moon itself. And such recognition is long overdue.

In addition, this is a simple issue of fairness. On the same day I introduced this bill, the Apollo 11 astronauts visited the Oval Office and presented President Clinton with a Moon rock which he promptly put beside his desk in the Oval Office. NASA has already given out a number of lunar samples to foreign leaders with no restrictions at all. In fact, a sample that was dedicated to ''the People of Honduras'' recently was found in private hands. If Bill Clinton can have a Moon rock in his office and we can give them to foreign leaders, I think it is only fair and just that the men who risked their lives for science and for their country of all people should have the same honor.

When Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the Moon in 1969, Bill Clinton was home for the summer from Oxford, according to David Marannis, ''feverishly trying to find a way to avoid entering the Army as a drafted private.'' And it is dumbfounding to me that after the President received his Moon rock, his administration apparently yesterday decided to oppose this bill giving a Moon rock to the astronauts who performed the missions. Furthermore, it is not just that some 250 foreign leaders have been given pieces of the Moon rock but none to our astronauts.

NASA has recovered more than 2,000 different samples of the Moon in six landings, so the rocks required for

presentation would be a tiny portion of our total holdings. The bill also maintains careful control over the lunar rocks, preventing them from being sold or transferred to anyone besides the astronaut, his family, or a museum. And the lunar material could be recalled by NASA if needed for scientific research.

Mr. Speaker, America was founded on the principle of exploration. We have it in our power to continue this great tradition as a spacefaring Nation. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

APOLLO EXPLORATION ACT—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Rep. Mark Souder

H.R. 2572, The Apollo Exploration Award Act, would create an award to be presented as a lasting commemoration for the American astronauts who made the first voyages to the moon. The award would contain an actual lunar sample (or ''moon rock'') retrieved on the Apollo missions as a uniquely fitting and appropriate presentation. This fact sheet answers questions about the bill and responds to some issues which have been raised by NASA.

Q: Why bring up the bill now?

A. The bill was introduced on the 30th anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing in July of 1999. Some of the former Apollo astronauts have now died, and as time passes others will become less able to participate in public events and commemorations. Because we are still fortunate to have most of the former astronauts engaged in public life, this is a fitting time to provide an appropriate recognition of the extraordinary significance of their deeds with the benefit of historical hindsight. In doing so, the bill is also intended to remind the American public of their accomplishments and rekindle the vision of a great American space program.

The bill has significant bipartisan support, particularly from members who represent NASA facilities. Of the 34 cosponsors, 14 are Democrats. NASA was contacted and provided with a copy of the bill at the time of its introduction.

Q: Our ''Moon Rocks'' are a national asset—would this harm their preservation and scientific research?

A: The Apollo missions collected 2,196 lunar samples weighing 843 pounds. The bill provides for just 32 awards to be issued to the Apollo Astronauts—a minuscule portion (1.5 percent) of our holdings. In addition, the bill explicitly provides that NASA may recall any of the lunar samples used for the award should they be needed for scientific research.

Q: Would this bill set a bad precedent by transferring moon rocks for commemorative purposes?

A: The fact of the matter is that NASA has already transferred moon rocks for commemorative purposes, with far fewer restrictions than are contained in this bill. A number of the Apollo crews made ''goodwill tours'' of foreign nations, during which lunar samples were presented to heads of state by the astronauts as a commemoration. Although these were ostensibly presented as gifts to each country rather than to the individuals, we are not aware of any restrictions placed on these rocks. In fact, at least one of these samples, presented to the ''People of Honduras,'' found its way into private hands. We are unable to find ''any'' accounting for the whereabouts of the samples that were presented to foreign countries. NASA officials at the time of the missions said they could make available 150 to 200 presentation samples—a number which makes the 32 samples here look very modest indeed.

In addition, the Apollo 11 crew recently presented a rock to President Clinton for commemorative purposes. Although NASA goes to great lengths to specify that that rock is ''on loan,'' White House Spokesman Barry Toiv said ''I have a feeling it will be here awhile.'' President Clinton put the rock by his desk in the Oval Office.

The samples in question are not being presented to strangers to NASA or to the public at large—they would go to the astronauts who went to get them. This is only fitting, just and appropriate.

Q: What controls are put on the samples? Could the astronauts sell them?

A: The bill puts very tight controls on the samples. Astronauts could not sell or transfer their award or receive any monetary gain from its use. They could only keep it, give or leave it as an inheritance to members of their family under the same conditions, or loan it to a museum. If these conditions are not met, the award and lunar sample return to the possession of NASA.

Q: Wouldn't that require NASA to keep track of the awards?

A: Technically, the bill does not require NASA to keep track of the awards—it gives them a right of recall if the lunar samples are needed for scientific purposes. Moreover, even if NASA chose to track the awards, it is difficult to imagine that keeping track of 32 of them would be an undue burden on the Agency. In fact, NASA already lends (and successfully tracks) up to 10 lunar samples a week to schools across the country.

[From the Indianapolis Star, July 18, 1999]

PURDUE ENJOYS HISTORIC LUNAR LINKS

(By Scott Thien)

When it comes to moon missions, Purdue rules one of America's greatest achievements.

That's because Boilermakers Neil Armstrong of Apollo 11 and Eugene Cernan of Apollo 17 were the first and last men to walk on the moon.

In fact, 21 current and former astronauts attended the university, most in the School of Aeronautics and Astronautics. And roughly 10 percent—24 out of 268—of all U.S. astronauts have links to Indiana, either by birth or education.

Famous ties, to be sure, but the state has little other tangible evidence of America's six lunar landings.

Currently, Indiana has no permanent public display of moon rocks, lunar dust or any of the core samples from the 842 pounds gathered during the Apollo missions from 1969 to 1972. Twenty-one states and 12 foreign countries have such displays, which are administered by the Johnson Space Center in Houston. And, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration say, none of the material is privately owned—not even by the 12 moonwalkers.

That's not to say NASA is stingy. At the end of the Apollo program, every U.S. state and nearly every country in the world received a commemorative plaque with a mounted sliver of moon material. Indiana's sample, which came from the historic Apollo 11 mission, eventually found its way into the bowels of the Indiana State Museum. The sample—several plastic-encased, porous-looking black pebbles about one-sixteenth of an inch each—occasionally is displayed, museum officials say.

Both Indiana and Purdue universities have moon material for research, but none is publicly displayed.

So, is Indianapolis out of luck for a lunar look on Tuesday's 30th anniversary of the Apollo 11 landing? Check out The Children's Museum.

Through Aug. 31, a 5.5-ounce dark chunk of the moon will be displayed outside the SpaceQuest Planetarium, along with period articles, photos and models of Apollo spacecraft. The 4- to 6-inch-long rock, on loan from the John Glenn Space Center in Cleveland, was gathered from the moon's Base North Massif Mountain in the Valley of Taurus-Littrow during the 1971 Apollo 15 mission. For hours and admission, call the museum at (317) 334-3322.

FAST FACTS

What became of the moon rocks? Here's a quick look:

In NASA, military vaults: 711 pounds
Studied, returned to NASA: 60 pounds
Sent out for study: 15 pounds
Loaned to museums or schools: 24 pounds
Destroyed in experiments: 22 pounds
Gifts to foreign heads of state: 0.6 pounds
Used but not destroyed in experiments: 7 pounds
Lost: 0.078 pounds.

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON).

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I rise to speak in support of this very, very important legislation.

As many people know, the Apollo missions departed from Cape Canaveral Kennedy Space Center, which is in my Congressional district. Indeed, for most of the people in my congressional district, they refer to the area they live in as the Space Coast. Space has been the heart of the area, the community, now going on for 4 decades; and, indeed, the area has been home on and off for the Apollo astronauts for years.

I wholeheartedly support this piece of legislation and I think it is extremely fair and appropriate to do this. The Apollo astronauts put their lives on the line. Indeed, the gentleman who was running the Apollo program at the time, his name was George Mueller, felt that there was only about a 10 percent chance when the first Moon mission took off that the crew would return safely. And, of course, not only did they, we were able to go back several more times after Apollo 11 and successfully bring safely the crew back to Earth.

But this mission was not without its risk and its price. According to my conversations with the astronauts involved, the hours were excruciatingly long, separation from family was huge, there was an incredible amount of stress after the initial Apollo 1 fire taking the lives of three crew members, and after all of these years to have these Moon rocks essentially sitting in a vault collecting dust and to have a scenario where we are giving specimens out to politicians, of all people. But to not give a specimen to the

heroes who actually put their lives on the line and actually went to the Moon I think is wrong and that it is very fitting and appropriate for us to now at this time honor those heroes who went to the Moon and extend to them a specimen.

Now, the gentleman from Indiana has inserted a whole host of safeguards in this legislation. They cannot sell it for money. NASA can retrieve the specimens if there is some tremendous scientific need for them. Actually, the scientists have analyzed these things over and over again and they are just rocks. There is no great need, and it is extremely unlikely that they would ever have to be reclaimed.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the legislation. I applaud the gentleman for coming up with this idea. He should be commended. I would encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote in support of this bill.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2572.

The question was taken.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1654, NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEARS 2000, 2001, AND 2002

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 409) directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make corrections in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1654.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin for his explanation of the justification for this resolution and its consideration under the expedited procedure.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

This resolution changes the title of section 205 from Space Station Management to Space Station Research Utilization and Commercialization Management in order to make the title more informative. It also replaces specific references to the Russian Service Module in section 201 with generic references to any Russian element in the International Space Station's critical path, and moves the due date for an educational study required in section 317 from October 1, 2000, to December 1, 2000.

Finally, the resolution removes some commas to reduce the number used in a series to address stylistic preferences. These are minor changes that do not affect the substance of the bill adopted by the House on a vote of 399–17 on September 14. They have been discussed with the minority and with the other body and all parties have agreed to them.

Mr. HALL of Texas. I thank the gentleman for his explanation.

Mr. Speaker, the minority concurs in the necessity to correct the enrollment of H.R. 1654. Therefore, we do not object to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 409

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1654:

(1) In section 1(b), in the item relating to section 205 in the table of contents, insert ''research utilization and commercialization'' after ''Space station''.

(2) In section 2(4)—

(A) insert ''the'' after ''commercial providers of''; and

(B) strike the comma after ''reusable space vehicles''.

(3) In section 201(b)—

(A) strike ''the Russian Service Module, other'' and insert ''any'';

(B) strike '', or Russian'' and insert ''or any Russian'';

(C) strike ''the Russian Service Module, or any other Russian element in the critical path or Russian launch service'' and insert ''any Russian element in the critical path or any Russian launch services''; and

(D) strike the comma after ''with the permanent replacement''.

(4) In section 203(a)(2), strike the comma after ''Sciences and Applications''.

(5) In the section heading of section 205, insert ''**RESEARCH UTILIZATION AND COMMERCIALIZATION**'' after ''**SPACE STATION**''.

(6) In section 303, strike the comma after ''fullest extent feasible''.

(7) In section 317(b), strike ''October'' and insert ''December''.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1145

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4429) to require the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology to assist small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses to successfully integrate and utilize electronic commerce technologies and business practices, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4429

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Electronic Commerce Enhancement Act of 2000''.

TITLE I—ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

SEC. 101. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Commercial transactions on the Internet, whether retail business-to-customer or business-to-business, are commonly called electronic commerce.

(2) In the United States, business-to-business transactions between small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses and their suppliers is rapidly growing, as many of these businesses begin to use Internet connections for supply-chain management, after-sales support, and payments.

(3) Small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses play a critical role in the United States economy.

(4) Electronic commerce can help small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses develop new products and markets, interact more quickly and efficiently with suppliers and customers, and improve productivity by increasing efficiency and reducing transaction costs and paperwork. Small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses who fully exploit the potential of electronic commerce activities can use it to interact with customers, suppliers, and the public, and for external support functions such as personnel services and employee training.

(5) The National Institute of Standards and Technology's Manufacturing Extension Partnership program has a successful record of assisting small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses. In addition, the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, working with the Small Business Administration, successfully assisted United States small enterprises in remediating their Y2K computer problems.

(6) A critical element of electronic commerce is the ability of different electronic commerce systems to exchange information. The continued growth of electronic commerce will be enhanced by the development of private voluntary interoperability standards and testbeds to ensure the compatibility of different systems.

SEC. 102. REPORT ON THE UTILIZATION OF ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.

(a) ADVISORY PANEL.—The Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (in this title referred to as the ''Director'') shall establish an Advisory Panel to report on the challenges facing small and medium-sized manufacturers and other such businesses in integrating and utilizing electronic commerce technologies and business practices. The Advisory Panel shall be comprised of representatives of the Technology Administration, the National